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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

The Evening Star.

BLAME HIGH FINANCE

Investors Say Mobile Line's Accounts Were Doctored.

A COMPLICATED SITUATION

Fear of Second Mortgage Caused Petition for Receiver.

MANY BONDS SOLD ABROAD

Over Half the Total of \$8,000,000

Floated in London as Prime

American Securitics.

NEW YORK, December 29 .- The intricacies in the affairs of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad, which was placed in the hands of receivers on Wednesday, were far from being cleared up yesterday. There appeared, as the affairs of the company were inquired into, many wheels within wheels, the exact relations of one to another being difficult to determine. The interest in the annual report of the road aroused the previous day by the discovery in it of one of the most extraordinary income accounts ever published by any corporation was heightened yesterday by the further revelation that apparently the report in presenting the income account of the whole road gave the earnings of both divisions while deducting the fixed charges of only one-half of the -rop-

The interest of the banking community in The interest of the banking community in the receivership was increased by the fact which was brought out yesterday that no less than \$4,300,000 of the bonds of the road out of a total of \$8,000,000 hau been floated in London and Paris as a prime American security. These foreign sales of the bonds were arranged for the most part through the French Finance Corporation, which was organized some years ago for which was organized some years ago for the purpose of introducing American securities to the French market. Prince A. Poniatowski is the president and one of the directors of this company, and the other two directors are C. K. Beekman and S. S. Menken. The last two are law partners of ex-District Attorney Philbin in the firm of Philbin Beekman & Menken. The only re-lation of the French Finance Corporation to the road now in the hands of receivers was said to be that of bankers who acted

in the sale of the bonds abroad The Floating Indebtedness.

It was reported yesterday that the floating indebtedness of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City, which is estimated at \$1,-250,000, is held by many banks, either on notes of the Alabama Securities Company, the construction company which built the

The fact that three of the directors of the Oriental Bank are directors in the railroad brought out intimations that the bank was ni some way concerned with the affair of the road. This was formally denied by R W. Jones, jr., president of the bank. Mr. Jones said that the bank was not involved in any way whatsoever by the receivership of the road, and that his and the connection of other directors of the bank with the railroad was due to the fact that Alexander McDonald, one of the bank's directors, was the chief stockholder in the railroad. He explained that it was at Mr. McDonald's become directors of the railroad. Mr. Jones said that he had now only a nominal interest in the railroad property, that he

had had a larger interest formerly, but that he had sold out about a year ago. It developed yesterday that the committee headed by Ambrose Monell, in whose behalf the proceedings for the receivership were instituted, had for a long time been work-ing for a reorganization of the property, and that on one previous occasion papers for the appointment of a receiver had been drawn up. This step was postponed, a rep-resentative of the plaintiffs said yesterday, as a direct result of assurances from the management of the railroad that the work of putting the road in proper financial and physical condition would be hastened.

The Receivership Proceedings. The present receivership proceedings were

dent to the plaintiffs that this object was not being accomplished, and that instead it was planned by the road's management to place a second mortgage on the property largely, the plaintiffs aver, for the purpose of funding the floating debt of the road, much of which, it is alleged, had been improperly admitted by the railroad as due to he construction company, which was under

the construction company, which was under the same management as the railroad.

Mr. McDonaid, who is reputed to be worth seven or eight millions, is the chief monied interest in the present management. He, it is said, along with W. D. Stratton and E. K. Stallo, controlled not only the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City, but the Chicago and Gulf railway, as well as the construction company, the Alabama Securities Company. At the same time they controlled the underwriting syndicate which undertook to float \$2,500,000 out of the \$4,000,000 issue of the Chicago and Gulf railway, which is leased to and whose bonds are guaranteed by the Mobile road. This way, which is leased to and whose balls are guaranteed by the Mobile road. This underwriting syndicate was composed largely of Pittsburg capitalists, including Mr. Monell and Mr. Morrison, two of the members of the committee through whom inetic the receivership proceedings were insti-

This committee, the other member of which is John McCloud, was appointed in March of last year, and the troubles between the Pittsburg interests in the property and the management of the road date erty and the management of the road date back at least to that time. The manage-ment refused, it is asserted, several re-quests to allow independent auditors to examine the books of the road, and the Pittsburg men, it is declared, after putting their money into the enterprise were kept

in the dark regarding the manner in which their money had been expended. The assertion of the Pittsburg committee that they were acting all along in good faith, with the object of rehabilitating the property, is denied by President Robinson, who says that the present receivership proceedings are part of an effort to wreck the road. The road is already wrecked, the plaintiffs contend, in the sense that it is

NEW JAPANESE CONSUL.

Chozo Koike, Now in London, to Suc-

ceed Sadadzucki at New York. NEW YORK, December 29 .- According to telegram received yesterday by Mr. M. Nagai, acting consul general of Japan in New York, Mr. Chozo Koike, the second secretary of the Japanese embassy in London, who has been decorated by the mikado, has been appointed consul general to New York to succeed Mr. Sadadzucki, who is now in Japan on leave of absence. Just when the new consul general will be here is not yet known, but he is expected early

next year. Mr. Koike has been in the diplomatic service of the Japanese government for a number of years. He was a secretary of the Japanese legation in London when Mr. Jakaaki Kato was the Japanese minister to England. Minister Kato having been recalled, Secretary Kolke returned with him to Japan. Later he was made the sec-ond secretary at the Japanese legation in Peking, China, under Minister Kosai Uchida. This fall when the Japanese ambassador to London, Baron Jutaro Komura, received the appointment to his present post, Mr. Koike accompanied him to London to serve

as second secretary.

Consul General Koike is a graduate of
the law school of the Imperial University of Tokio. He is a comparatively young man, being about thirty years of age. Yet, in spite of his youth, he is, according to the New York Japanese Weekly Times, a man of remarkable diplomatic talent.

MRS. HAU SEEKS DOWRY.

Lawyers Unable to Trace Money Given to Alleged Murderer.

LONDON, December 29.-Karl Hau of the George Washington University, Washlington, D. C., who has been extradited to of 150 for the preferred stock and 140 for Germany on the charge of murdering his the common stock. mother-in-law, Frau Molitor, at Baden Baden on November 5, has been an inmate of the infirmary at Brixton prison since his committal for extradition, but his condition does not cause alarm and the doctors believe he will be able to leave for Germany on January 5. He will be accompanied by two Scotland Yard men. This unusual precaution is taken to guard against the possibility of his committing

Letters have been received here from Mrs. Hau, who rejoined relatives at Baden Baden soon after the arrest of her be made of her husband as to what he has done with \$50,000, being her dowry from her father's estate, which she gave into the keeping of her husband. The solicitors have been unable to trace this tors have been unable to trace this money. Herr Molitor, Mrs. Hau's father, left \$125,000, besides considerable realty, to his widow and children, and the greater part of this estate would be inherited by Mrs. Hau upon the death of her mother. resorted to, it is said, when it became evi-

Sale Plan Unheeded.

PLEA OF EXCHANGE VAIN

There is Talk of Throwing St. Paul Stock Off.

AFFAIRS ARE BADLY MUDDLED

Present Plan Said to Work to the Detriment of the Small Stockholders.

NEW YORK, December 29.-Protests by individual stockholders and those by the stock exchange authorities against the refusal of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul management to issue warrants for fractional shares of the new stock being put out by that road went undeeded by the officials of the road again yesterday.

Announcement was made late in the day that the stock exchange house of White & Blackwell had decided to call for cooperation among the holders of St. Paul stock to enforce their right to obtain from the road the full amount of the new stock to which they may be entitled. A similar call was issued by Throckmorton. Read & Co. It is expected that if the St. Paul officials continue in their refusal to give each holder of the stock the actual amount of stock to which he may be entitled a test suit will be brought to force a change in

the plan of issuing the stock.

The officials of the stock exchange were in conference with the officers of the St. Paul yesterday trying to induce the railroad to do as other corporations have been in the habit of doing in the matter of allot-ting new stock to their stockholders, but the requests of the stock exchange were refused point blank. No little dissatisfaction is felt in the financial district over the arbi-trary manner in which the St. Paul management has been treating the protests. It s thought in many quarters that the action of the St. Paul management in the matter of this new stock issue would fully justify the stock exchange in throwing the stock of the road off the exchange. Many of those aggrieved by the course that the St. Paul has pursued would be glad of such an

The Exchange's Action.

In face of the refusal of the St. Paul road to do anything to meet the demands of the holders of odd lots of the stock, the stock exchange did what it could to prevent the course of the St. Paul management working an injustice to those who might buy rights to subscribe to the new stock. With this object the following ruling was made by the exchange:

The basis of settlement of contracts in odd lots of St. Paul warrants of rights to subscribe to new stock shall be the basis established by the company. The buyer shall pay only for such sub-scription privilege as is designated in each odd lot warrant. Differences shall be adjusted on the basis This was supplemented by the following

explanation of the working of the arrange-The rights on 100 shares of stock at 35 would be worth \$3,500. The rights on ten shares should be worth one-tenth of \$3,500,

or \$350. But on account of loss of privilege to get half a share new common stock on a ten-share right, such ten-share right is worth \$350 less the difference between the subscription price of par and 140 per cent at which the half share might be sold. If you could subscribe for half a share common at par it would cost you \$50. And you would get for the same if sold at

share of new preferred requires a reduction of \$25. Loss of one-quarter or other

fractions to be figured proportionately. Police at St. Paul Offices.

The St. Paul offices were crowded yesterday with messengers and representatives of banking and brokerage houses acting for stockholders of the road. Owing to the lack of dispatch in issuing the warrants for the new stock the crowd was so large during a portion of the day that a policeman was called in to keep the waiting messengers in line. It was said late in the day by one of

those who participated in the conferences between the St. Paul people and the stock exchange authorities that the St. Paul, in trying to save work by refusing to issue warrants for fractional shares, had so muddled matters that it was difficult to see just how the matter would ever be cleared up. What the stock exchange wanted the road to do was to buy or sell, as the case might be, the fractional lots of stock to which a stockholder might be entitled. This is the manner in which this very question of equal apportionment of stock among holders of odd lots has been adjusted for years, and the street is at a loss to understand the attitude of the St. Paul road in neglecting to make such provision in the first place and then in refusing to change its plan though repeatedly urged by the stock exchange to do so.

How the Holder Loses.

Just how the company's plan works to the detriment of a small stockholder can be made clear by this illustration: The offer of new stock amounted to one-half of the present stock in new preferred and one-quarter in new common. A holder of, say, 7 shares is entitled therefore to 31/2 shares of new preferred and 11/4 shares of new common. On this 7-share lot the company will only issue 3 shares of preferred and 1 share of common. The holder of 7 shares loses half a share of preferred, worth in the market about \$80. mon, worth \$112, a total loss of \$192 on a 7-share lot of St. Paul.

As there are many small holders, the total lost by the shareholders through the attitude of the St. Paul management reaches a large sum.

SIXTEEN DEAD; MANY HURT.

Collision in Scotland Results in Heavy Loss of Life.

DUNDEE, Scotland, December 29 .- Sixteen persons have been killed and more than thirty injured in a railfoad collision caused indirectly by the great storm. The accident occurred near Arbroath, on the North British railroad, between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and some distance north of here. Among the persons injured is Alexander William Black, member of the house of commons from Banffshire, Scotland.

The accident is attributed to the heavy The accident is attributed to the heavy fall of snow, which caused trains from London and Aberdeen to be held up at Arbroath. In the afternoon, however, the line was cleared, and one train proceeded the wheel struck the curb and Finger was from the fire a child crossed the street ahead of the truck. To avoid running it down Finger drew the horses sharply to one side. As they swerved the wheel struck the curb and Finger was for Dundee. It had stopped at Elliot Junction, and the danger signals were thought non Hospital.

to have been set. They failed to act, however, through being clogged up with snow or from some other cause, not yet ascertained, and an express train dashed into the rear of the waiting train. Mr. Black had botn legs broken. A num-

per of others were seriously injured, and The Protests Against Stock it is feared that some of them will die. Everything possible is being done to succor the wounded, but it is difficult to render

> Telegraph communication between here and Arbroath is unsatisfactory, because of the weather conditions, and details of the accident are coming through slowly. It is recalled that the Arbroath accident occurred on the anniversary of Scotland's worst railroad wreck, at the Tay bridge, in 1879, and within twenty miles of the scene of the former accident. In the wreck of twenty-seven years ago the bridge col-lapsed and precipitated a train with over seventy people into the river. No on escaped.

MADE GRAVE TOO SMALL. Sexton Makes Mistake When Working for Himself.

LEBANON, Pa., December 29.-Although the late Benjamin Bleistein of this city dug an almost countless number of graves during the many years in which he followed the business here, he never made a more serious blunder than in preparing His body was interred this morning in a

grave made by his own hands, according to his own ideas, on the Bleistein plot in the Moravian cemetery, Hebron. Bleistein completed his grave some months ago. He selected a narrow strip of ground be tween two other occupied graves on the plot and lined it out in cement. When the undertaker took measurements of the corpse and grave he was confronted with Bleistein's error. The measurements disclosed the grave to be scarcely large enough to permit of the body being low-

ered into it. Therefore, the coffin had to be specially made and the customary rough box dis-pensed with. Bleistein had taken a true measurement of his own body in digging the grave, allowing nothing for coffin and rough box.

NAVAL ACADEMY WORK.

New Administration Building Nearing Completion.

special Dispatch to The Star. ANNAPOLIS, December 29 .- The Administration building at the Naval Academy is practically completed and the work of moving into it will be begun in a few weeks. The offices have been temporarily located in the old Seamanship building which will shortly be torn down.

The new building will contain a suite o offices for the superintendent, his aid and the clerical force, offices for the superin tendent of grounds and buildings, a room for the meetings of the academic board and a special room for courts-martial. something which has not existed at the Academy previously. The Academy printing office will be in the basement. The building is situated fronting on what has been known as Blake row and is near the new chapel. It is very convenient to the main gate, which opens into Maryland

venue, Annapolis. The work planned for the winter wil consist of the tearing down of old and temporary buildings and grading and paving to adapt the grounds to the nev on whenever the weather permits and the Academy is likely to present a very differ-ent appearance with the opening of spring. The large frame building which is almost directly in the center of the Academy grounds, and which has been used as mid shipmen's quarters and recitation hall, is now almost completely demolished. Its removal will open up a large section of the Academy campus and greatly improve the

appearance of the grounds.

The exterior of the chapel, the architectural crown, of the whole group of buildings has been completed and the scaffolding removed, but much work remain to be done in the interior. The whole interior of the chapel is plastered with caer

TALKED WITH WHISKY MEN. Secretary Wilson and Dr. Wiley In-

spect Distilleries. BALTIMORE, December 29.-Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Depart ment of Agriculture, and Mr. George F. Mc-Cabe, law officer of the department, made a short visit yesterday to inspect the Balti-

more distillerles. . While here in the home of famous Balti more rye they visited the Monticello distillery, on Holliday street; the Federal distillery, at Colgate, Baltimore county, and the warehouses of William Lanahan & Sons, Light street near German.

The visit was made in order that Secre tary Wilson could see how whisky is made in Baltimore and what regulations of the January 1, can best be made. . The Secre tary desires to know the exact condition of the manufacture of articles coming with in the scope of the law before regulating them and fixing labels.

The visitors arrived at union station in the forenoon, and entering a carriage drove to the Monticello distillery. Mr. Jacob B. Cahn, president of the company, who had been apprised of their coming, met the Sec-retary and his associates in the office. Col. William A. Boykin of Ulman, Boy-

kin & Co., and president of the Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was present, and accompanied them on their tour of the establishment. Everything was inspected and the Secretary was given ample opportunity to learn how whisky is made. The inspection began

with the grain. Then followed the fermen tation house, still house and so on, until Mr. Wilson had seen Monticello whisky from the time the grain entered the fer-mentation vats until it is finished and bot-After everything had been seen, Mr. Cahn

and Col. Boykin took the visitors to the Lanahan warehouses, on Light street. There Mr. Samuel J. Lanahan, senior member of the firm, met them and showed them how Hunter whisky is blended. The Secretary, Dr. Wiley and Mr. McCabe carefully noted the process. They were then taker to luncheon at the Merchants' Club by Mr. Cahn, after which Mr. Lanahan started with them to the Federal distillery, at Colgate station. They went on one of the Sparrows Point trains.

The walk from the railroad station to the distillery led through some thick mud, of that yellow, tenacious-clinging variety pe-culiar to the environs of Highlandtown. The Washington visitors took plenty of it home with them.

plant, showed the party everything about the establishment. First the gin house, where the gin produced by the company is made, was visited and next the rye whisky plant. There, too, they observes the whisky in all stages of manufacture.

The visitors returned to Washington in the afternoon, taking a train from union

Died to Save Child.

LEBANON, Pa., December 29.-Joseph Finger, driver of hook and ladder truck No. 29, who was thrown from the truck on Monday afternoon while returning from a fire, was buried from his late residence. in Richardson avenue, yesterday.

House of Commons to Measure Strength With Lords.

STRUGGLE IMPENDING

Rejection of Amendments to Education Bill First Step.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP

Christmas Celebrations at Sandringham and Potsdam-Changes at the Austrian Court.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

LONDON, December 15, 1906. The liberal government is about to engage in a battle with the house of lords, the equal of which has not been seen since the reform bill was passed in 1832. They have thrown the education bill back at the hereditary legislators with their amendments refused. The government has taken a bold and courageous course in dealing with the lords' amendment and their action meets with the unanimous support of their party. Never before has the upper house been met in so resolute and determined a spirit. The day when the lords can recast and transform a measure sent up to them by an enormous majority of the common has passed, and the action of the lower house in returning them all their amendments unconsidered will bring this fact home to their minds.

The course taken by the government is a very important precedent. Indeed, it is more of value as a precedent than it is merely with reference to the education bill. The cabinet has, no doubt, fully weighed not only the immediate but the more remote results of its action. The decision to return the education bill to the upper house with the amendments made on it unconsidered is the first step in the struggle with that assembly. It is this which gives the action of the government special importance. They are establishing a new but very important precedent, and it is certain that the education bill is only the first of a line of bills that will be returned to the upper house with an intima-tion that these amendments cannot be considered, on the ground that they have so entirely altered them as to make them en-

tirely different bills. A compromise may be made, some sanguine members expect it, but it is more likely that the stiff-necked peers and bishops of the "gilded chamber" will accept the gauge of battle with the commons. The bill will then be dropped and another more drastic than the present measure Many of the concessions to the Church of England contained in the present bill will be wholly lacking from the next one. If this should be rejected by the lords, the government will immediately appeal to the country and if returned with a big majority, which is most likely, as the parsons and lords are not too well loved, a new education measure would entirely alter the existing condition of things and reforms in the house of lords would also be promoted. So the peers stand in danger of losing many of their hereditary privi-leges by their present attitude. It is be-lieved that the king sides with commons and would swing his influence to the popu-

Christmas in England.

Everybody is hoping for a cold Christmas. The country is fairly prosperous and the season this year will be celebrated with great heartiness and universality. Their majesties' Christmas dinner will be served at Sandringham, their country house in Norfolk, with most of the traditional incidents. The only members of the younger generation who will be staying at the hall during yuletide will be the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The old supremacy of the Windsor kitchen has been impaired by the great alterations carried out in the culinary department at Bucking-ham Palace. Several items destined for the royal table are being prepared, and a box of biscuits and other bonbons will be dispatched early next week to various parts of Europe, including Madrid and Chris-tiania. The traditional baron of beef will be supplied from one of the cattle raised at the king's Flemish farm, and there will be a choice variety of hothouse fruit from the Frogmore gardens, which will be sent lown to Sandringham on Saturday week. The shops are full or original toys this year. There is a new series of woodenyear. There is a new series of wooden-jointed toys, not aggressively grotesque, that small children delight in. There are horses and other animals with deliciously humorous expressions, clowns and tumblers humorous expressions, clowns and tumblers and various circus performers, and they can be made to stand or sit in almost any position, and seem strong into the bargain. I have never seen so many candidates for the nursery stables, from a new kind of hobby-horse on three wheels with a saddle to skin-covered horses and donkeys on casters, all of which can be ridden by a child without any grownup aid. Last year it was without any grownup aid. Last year it was all motor cars. Any little girl would re-joice in the "little housewife" series, con-sisting of separate outfits for cook, housemaid, washerwoman, etc., in which all the utensils, whether irons and washtubs, rollingpins and flour bins, or brooms, cap and apron, can actually be used.

All Sorts of Toys. Then there is a miniature loom on which

real stuff can be woven, and a hammering

toy, with which, parents will be glad to hear, a noiseless hammer can be provided. It is impossible to describe the various sorts of table cricket and table foot ball, of which there are three or four new kinds this year, but one is glad to see that the imaginative side of the games has been remembered in a new and clever form of halma called "knight errant," in which the pieces are moved as in the knights' moves in chess, and in the "Forty Thieves" game, said to be invented by an Indian prince. The newest top is the parachute top, which sets free seven parachute tops of different colors when spinning and combines a toy and a game. The nursery army has been and a game. The lutisery army has been reinforced by a most fascinating troopor should it be a cohort?—of early Roman soldiers, and a game played with ordinary leaden soldiers called "turning tact.cs" will appeal to older boys. And the year is certainly notable for the advent of the Salvation Army among toy soldier jerseys and hallelujah bonnets and all. But a boy would be rather puzzled to know if they are fair targets for toy guns.

Christmas trees used all to come from Norway and Germany, but England does not now depend so much on the foreign markets for them as formerly. The English market gardeners annually raise thou-

sands of young firs and these in a few days' time will find their way to Covent Garden, to be distributed thence far and wide. In this case the indigenous growth

is able to drive the exotic product out of the market, the freightage by rail and sea being against the foreign trees and in favor of those raised in closer proximity to the markets. Salesmen in Covent Garden are markets. Salesmen in Covent Garden are depending exclusively on home growers this year for Christmas trees, and to a large extent also for evergreens, hundreds of tons of which come to London from the home counties. It is, however, different with mistletoe, the bulk of which comes from Normanly and Brittany, though a fair

The position of The Star is unique. No old Washingtonian is ever without it -and the new ones quickly contract the habit.

A Habit.

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quantity of this yuletide parasite is still grown in England.

Christmas Trees at Potsdam.

One of the first duties performed by the kaiser on his return to Potsdam the other day was to select the Christmas trees for himself and his family. Accompanied by his head gardener, he went to the fir plantations in the Sans Souci Park and selected nine young firs of the "silver" order, which are to be cut down a few days before Christmas. Two trees of exactly similar height are for himself and the empress, and seven others, varying in altitude, are for his seven children, the smallest of all being for his only daughter, the Princess Victoria Louise. The trees are almost absolutely symmetrical and the finest availa-ble specimens of their order.

On Christmas eve these trees will be set on Christmas eve these trees will be set up in the hall of shells of the huge palace at Potsdam, and will be laden with colored electric lamps. Under them will be placed the tables bearing the presents. The kaiser's Christmas presents to the empress this year consist of some pieces of old silver from the time of Frederick the Great. For some days past the empress has been busily engaged in shopping, buying presents for her children and friends. West End theaters has been confined

to Drury Lane. This year besides the regular show a return to the old Christmas fare is to be made at Terry's Theater, where "Little Red Riding Hood" is to be produced. Some twenty or thirty suburban theaters produce pantomimes, and many rely upon the Christmas bill of fare as their financial mainstay. The experiment at Terry's will be watched with great interest, as it will help to solve the ques tion as to whether there is or is not a de-mand for old-style pantomime from other than the denizens of suburbs. As a mat-ter of fact no regret is more frequently expressed by playgoers than at the disap-pearance of pantomime and the burlesques of our childhood from the Strand and its

vicinity. In Striking Contrast.

It is curious to what an extent France is a complete contrast to Germany. In no point do they see eye to eye. A striking example of this is seen in their attitude toward capital punishment. France has practically abolished it, while Germany maintains the good old medieval system of the headsman with his block and ax. Two days ago Hennia, the notorious murderer, whose sensational escape from the police some eighteen months ago made him a sort of German Jack Sheppard, was ex-ecuted at Plotzensee prison. The ceremony is just as it was in the middle ages. A bench is erected, draped in black, which the judge who condemned the prisoner must sit. Alongside him sits the public prosecutor, with the clerk of the court, Opposite them are the block and heads-man, the old-fashioned block of 300 years ago, with the equally medieval ax.

When the prisoner is brought in the straats anwalt, or public prosecutor, reads the judgment condemning him to death, plus the imperial decree refusing grace and ordering the law to take its course. This being done, the judge orders the executioner to carry out his dread functions, and the prisoner is made to kneel down, place his head on the block and it chopped off just as in the good old days.

Some years ago the public executioner, man named Krantz, struck and killed one of hsi aids in the course of some trivial He was brought before the assize courts, but the logical-minded Ger man jury declared that a man who had been legally authorized to chop off the heads of his fellow-men for a score of years had inevitably so lost the respect for human life that he could not be held responsible for having caused the death of a fellow-citizen, and he was acquitted.

Krantz went off to the Alte Jacob Strasse where he opened a beer shop. The princi pal attractions there were the "reichstell," or "imperial ax," as he called it, with which he had cut off the heads of over a score of criminals (their names were all en-graved on it), and a miniature scaffold with a lot of dolls, representing an execution. The police, to their credit, made short work of an episcopal ring, will exchange her crook

Austrian Court's Changes.

The death of the Archduke Otto has caused a number of changes at the Austrian court. One of the chief of these is the retirement of his widow from the position of first lady of the court. On the desire of Emperor Franz Josef she will be succeeded by his niece, the Archduchess Maria Annunziata, stepsister of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Up to the present she has been the abbess of the Theresiania has been the abbess of the Theresiania Damen Stift at Hradschen, near Prague, where she this year celebrated her thirtieth birthday. She has been a member of the stift for eleven years, since 1895. In 1902, at the moment of her engagement to the Duke Slegfried of Bavaria, son of Prince Theodore, the celebrated oculist, she left the intsitution, but when, some weeks later, the engagement, at her desire, was broken off, she returned to Prague.

The position of abbess which she occupies

in spite of the golden crook, dating from the fourteenth century; the wide-brimmed hat, with its broad gold band set with precious stones; the ermine-trimmed mantle, the sash of the order and the other insignia, is not in any way a spiritual one. For instance, a gala performance at the Imperial Opera House, which she attends in full cos-tume, forms the windup of the festivities which characterize her induction. One of the Archduchess Maria Annunziat s predecessors in office was the queen mother of

In addition to the abbess, the deaconess, the under deaconesses and their assistants, the stift counts thirty members. The chief requisite for membership is to prove the possession or the number of quarterings of nobility required by the deed of foundation of the Empress Maria Theresa. The only duty of the stift damer is to attend the

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There'll Be No More Like Them at So Low a Price. Only Four Left; Five Sold

Absolutely the best houses ever offered on Columbia Heights under \$6,500. Nothing cheap but the price. The improvements and advantages of a large house installed in a moderate-sized residence, for sale at a moderate price.

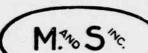
Every desirable feature present; every objectionable one eliminated.

Have you seen them? They are on 11TH ST., CORNER OF GIRARD (formerly Princeton).

Price, \$5,350. Easy Terms.

Note the details of construction: Four rooms on first floor, including reception hall; three beautiful bed rooms, thed bath room; concreted cellar; laundry tubs and servant's tollet; large closets; electric lighting gas fixtures; gas range in kitchen and water heater in cellar; dome drop light in dining room; hotwater heat; hardwood throughout house; good lets.

good lets. In touch with both car systems. In a neighborhood where property is rapidly enhancing in value. MOORE & HILL Inc. 717 14th St. N. W.



We have no houses for sale, having sold all we care to build at present, but you are always welcome to in-

spect our sample houses. Over a half hundred home buyers are waiting until we can reproduce one for them. Prices, \$3,850, \$3,975,\$4,750,\$5,150 and\$5,500. Take 9th street cars to Park road, walk one square east, or take 11th street cars to Park road, walk east, or

CALL AT 704 13TH ST., SHANNON & LUCHS. MIDDAUGH & SHANNON,

THE PEOPLE WHO BUILT BLOOMINGDALE. Sample houses heated. Not open after dark, "No place like home; no homes like ours." de28-tf

daily divine service from 9 to 10:30 o'clock each morning. After that they can do what they please, and as they have a dozen court carriages at their disposal for going driving and two boxes in the German Bohemian theaters in Prague, they do not need to suffer from ennui. The rules of the order in no way forbid their visiting balls and concerts. They live in a luxuriously furnished castle in a magnificent park, and as the funds of the order amount now to millions of guilders they want for nothing. The only lady who does not live in the stift is the abbess, who has her apartments in the royal palace at Prague. The mem-bers of the order live in the stift till their marriage or, if they remain unmarried, till their death. In a few weeks' time the abhis gruesome exhibition by shutting up the establishment. for the fan and her ecclesiastical costume for the ball and dinner dresses of the imperial court.

Lord Amherst's Library.

The circulation of the catalogue of Lord Amherst's library has excited great interest among book lovers and book buyers. The disposal of the library has been intrusted to Mr. Quaritch, who, no doubt, would pre-fer to sell it en bloc, if he could find a purchaser, rather than in detail. The library contains a great number of rare and val-uable books, including no fewer than seventeen Caxtons. I fancy that some American or colonial millionaire will buy up the whole library, and, indeed, it is already rumored that a wealthy Canadian magnate is in negotiation for it with a view of placing it

in the city of Montreal.

Of the noble series of seventeen Caxtons, valued at about £30,000, eleven are perfect, notably the only known copy of the first book printed in the English language. This is the "Troye," printed by Caxton at Bruges about 1674. It belonged to Bryan Fairfax, at whose sale in 1756 it made guineas, and afterward to the Earl of Jerguineas, and afterward to the Earl of Jersey, at the dispersal of whose collection in 1885 it brought £1.820, against a present worth of perhaps £5,000. Early continental printing is also splendidly represented. Indeed, Lord Amherst has during the past half century bought, irrespective of price, backs illustrative of the history of printing. books illustrative of the history of printing and bookbinding from early times down to 1700. The bindings include one signed by Mary Ferrar of Little Gidding, royal bind-ings of Henry VII, Edward VI, Elizabeth and other monarchs from Henry VIII to James II, and a Caxton in its original state. L. H. MOORE.

Dr. J. Hall Moore, one of the leading dentists of Richmond. Va., died at his home after a long and successful career. He

Peggy and Phil strolled into the wood, If you'd know how to excel, To ascertain how to be good. In society you should dwell; In leaping a brook they slipped and fell; If you'd learn how to be good, Papa arrived, on hearing the yell. You must dwell in solitude. "They that take too great a jump, Fall in the ditch and get a bump.' "Tho' nimble thought may leap a brook, Before you spring, best take a look." "The joys of solitude are chill,"

Replied our hero, Proverb Phil.

"Not twice goes the fox into the same trap

Thus men should profit by every mishap.

Jingles and Morals.

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By LYMAN F. GEORGE

PROVERB PHIL